

American-Portuguese Genealogical
and Historical Society, Inc.



bulletin board

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Winter, 1997

Our Diverse Ancestors

French Influences on Sao Miguel (Part One)

by
Steven Silvia of California

It has often been observed that the Portuguese dialect spoken on the island of Sao Miguel has a distinct French nasal sound, particularly in the case of certain vowels. This has been attributed by many to supposed influxes of French immigrants to that island at various times over the past five centuries. They cite few concrete examples, however. Others, many of them scholars, have been skeptical of this theory, denying outside influences on the Miguelese dialect, which they say developed of its own accord.

There has been a long standing tendency among Azoreans, encouraged no doubt by their rulers on the mainland, to identify strongly with Portugal and to play down or even to deny origins from and cultural ties to other nations. Today, with autonomy and growing awareness to our diverse and distinct ancestry as Azoreans, many have become informed of our descent from lands other than Portugal. While the Flemish settlers were most likely second in numbers, French settlers might well rank third or fourth in contribution to our blood lines. Smaller, yet significant numbers are represented by English, Irish, Scots, Germans, Italians, Sephardic Jews, Moors and even a few Poles and others. Like the United States, the Azores were a melting pot of diverse nationalities and classes.

In the islands, as in the United States (until recent years), the rule was to conform absolutely to the language and customs of the adopted land, severing all ties to the old. The fact is, that there were indeed many French families who settled on the island of Sao Miguel, from the earliest times onward. Among the first were the

Bettencourts and the Cordeiros, both noble families, the former from Normandy (via Spain, the Canary Islands and Madeira) and the latter from Paris, in the person of Pedro Cordeiro and two of his brothers who bore the surnames Teves and Paim.

Cordeiro and his family were centered in the city of Vila Franca do Campo (French Camp), the very name of which gives notice of an early French presence. This was the capital city of the entire island until the devastating earthquake of 1722, when the role of chief city was assumed by Ponta Delgada. At least two daughters of Pedro Cordeiro married and produced descendants on Sao Miguel, as did the children of his two brothers. As in the case of many immigrants, to many places, the names connoting French ancestry often dropped away and the Portuguese surnames were carried down. Yes, the French bloodlines, and perhaps some traces of French enunciation remain to this day.

The Bettencourts brought their in-laws, the Barcamontes, also French, and it is highly likely that these nobles brought with them others of French extraction as workmen and artisans. In many cases these men married local women and the children of such unions would have been most inclined to carry down the Portuguese surname of the mother. In early times it was mostly a matter of which parent had more influence in the community that determined whether the child would bear the surname of the mother or the father.

Many of French extraction on Sao Miguel simply bore the surname "da Franca." This was almost certainly an apelido, or nickname, indicating that one was French. In the baptismal records of the Matriz of Sao Sebastiao, in Ponta Delgada on Sao Miguel, I have seen quite a few records bearing this surname. In some cases, the father is listed as so-and-so "da Franca nacio" (of the nation of France), followed by the name of his native parish and city in France. It has been my observation that in many instances the original family surname is dropped and "da Franca" or "Frances" is picked up in its place and carried on by future generations.

Witness for example the baptismal record shown here (1737) for Maria, daughter of Germano Armand "Frances da Nacio." The record further indicates that the father is a native of the parish of San Carlos in the city of Sedan, Kingdom of France. In another record of this period he's listed as Germano Armand Champanna (Champagne). The actual family name appears to have been Champagne, but it was eventually dropped and replaced by Frances/da Franca.

Maria filha de Germano Armand frances da nacio e
baptizada na Parochial de San Carlos da cidade de
Sedan Quinze de Maio e de Maria Francisca sua m.
natural da Matriz da Vila da Estrela da Villa de
da Ilha, no dia em vinte e nove dias de
Maio da era de mil e setecentos e trinta e

Interestingly, the city of Sedan, located in northern France near Rheims, was a stronghold of Protestantism in the 16th and 17th centuries. Others no doubt came from that place to the islands, seeking to practice Catholicism without fear of persecution.

Another Frenchman having children at this time, in this same parish, was Francisco Xavier "Francisco da Nacao" listed as a native of the parish of Sao Ipolito (Saint Hypolite), in the city of Paris. During this period (1730s), I found baptismal records for four families in the Matriz bearing the surname "da Franca." They were children of: Jose da Franca & Maria Medeiros, Antonio da Franca & Feliciano Pementel, Alexandre Ignacio da Franca & Maria Clara and Jose da Franca & Ignez Francisca.

The surname Abreu, a fairly common one of long standing on Sao Miguel, stems from the French surname d'Evereux. Fontes is another old surname of French origin, as is Carneiro, both widely found on this island. The name Leite, too, is said to come from French settlers. Going much further back, names such as Borges and Silva were initially French in origin. Borges coming from the city of Bourges and Silva stemming from the Gosh Kings in Lyon. Portugal has always been influenced by the French. In the earliest days of the Portuguese nation, French courtiers were brought to the Royal Court to help develop the Portuguese language as we know it today.

To be Continued.....

Bartholomeus de Portugueses

(Buccaneer)

According to the Historic Note-Book by Rev. E. C. Brewer pub. 1891, Buccaneers, (1526-1697) was an association of seamen whose object was to effect landings forcibly on the shores of the New World (America) locked against them by Spanish 'guardacostas.'

Originally the English and the French united for the purpose, and were later joined by the Portuguese and the Dutch. Nearly all sailed under semi-official letters of marque granted by the colonial governors.

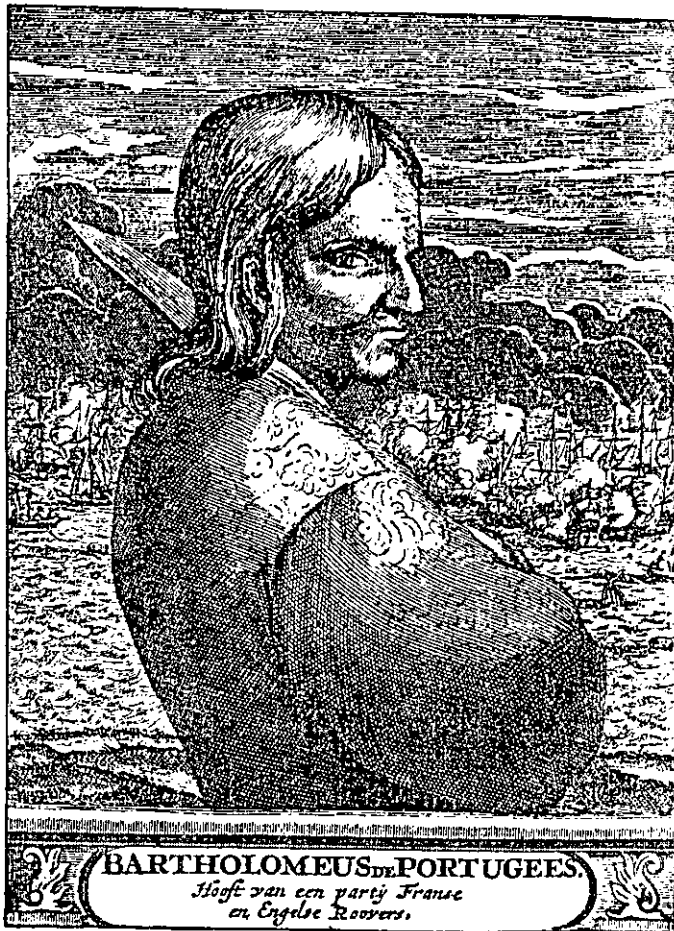
One of the earliest buccaneers to appear on the scene was Bartholomeu Portugues who was described (Mabee's Popular History of the United States)(pub 1897) as a man of cat-like cunning, courage and ferocity.

With a small vessel manned with thirty men and four small cannons, he fiercely attacked a large Spanish vessel running from Maracaibo to Havana and succeeded in overtaking the ship; her force of men more than double the size and her armament vastly larger, The Spaniard eventually struck her flag to the pirate.

He presently managed to run into the midst of three Spanish vessels and was taken prisoner. Although condemned without trial to be hung at sunrise, he managed to have access to a knife and escaped to land floating on earthen wine jars.

In order to forge his way across a river he fashioned rude knives from nails which he found attached to a piece of wreckage and with no other instrument cut branches with which he constructed a reasonable facsimile of a boat to once again enter the field of his chosen career.

The incidents of captured riches and the eventual losses repeated themselves throughout his tenure at sea... APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XVIII, No.1. (1997) 3.



(From the Portrait in "De Americaensche Zee Roovers.")

a man of ingenuity born with a dash of 'pot valiance' whose presence may still be felt throughout the chambers of the Spanish Main with Poseidon following closely at his heels.

Note:

In 1678 a buccaneer, at Dutchman known as Exquemelin or Esquemeling, published in Amsterdam the sensationally popular *De Amerocaensche Zee-Rovers/ Roovers*, in which the portrait and profile, to the left, was featured.

Fim

Submitted by Mrs. Pat Amaral of Florida

The Family Tree by William G. Corbitt

I think that I shall never see
The finish of a family tree
As it forever seems to grow
From roots that started so long ago
'Way back in ancient history ti(m)es,
In foreign lands and distant climes
From them grew trunk and branching limbs
That dated back to time so dim.
One seldom knows exactly when
The parents met and married then.
Nor when the twigs began to grow

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With odd-named children row on row.
 'Though verse like this is made by me,
 The end's in sight as you can see.
 'Tis not the same with family trees
 That grow and grow through centuries.

From "News from the Northwest"
 January-February, 1997

Azores Islands A History

By James H. Guill

Continued from the Fall, 1996 Issue.....

<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Name Derivation</u>	<u>Family Origin</u>	<u>Family Amorial</u>
Catrunfo			
Cavaco			
Cavalcanti	Cavalcanti	Florence	Yes
Cavaleiro			Yes
Cecilio			
Ceissa			
Celanova			Yes
Celestino			
Centeio			
Centeno			
Cerejo			Yes
Cerna	Cerne		Yes
Cernache	Pinheiro		Yes
Cernequim	Jannequin	Flanders	
Cerqueira			Yes
Cerveira	Velho		Yes
Cesar	Cesar	Genoa	Yes
Cesario			
Ceu			
Cezilio			
Chacao	Chacon	Navarre	Yes
Chacim			Yes
Chagas			
Chama			Yes
Chamberlim	Chamberlin	England	Yes
Chamorro			
Chameca			Yes
Charamuga			

Chaves			Yes
Chibante			
Choque			
Chu			
Ciaes	Ciais	Florence	Yes
Cintra			
Cipriano			
Cirne		England	Yes
Cisneiros		Asturias	Yes
Claes		Flanders	Yes
Clara			
Claudino			
Clemente			Yes
Clementino			
Codina			
Codorniz			Yes
Coeler			Yes
Coelho			Yes
Cogominho			Yes
Cogumbreiro			Yes
Coimbra			Yes
Colaco		Castille	Yes
Columbeiro			Yes
Comedias			Yes
Compaso			
Conceicao			
Conde			
Condesso			
Conestagio	Conestagio	Genoa	Yes
Confeiteiro			
Conigo			
Conselho			
Consiglieti			
Constancio			
Conta			
Contente			
Contreiras			Yes
Coquete			
Cordeiro			Yes
Cordeniz	Cordorniz		Yes
Cordes		Flanders	Yes
Cordova		Castille	Yes
Cordovil		Castille	Yes
Corelha	Corella	Navarre	Yes
Corona		Castille	Yes

Coronel			Yes
Correia			Yes
Corte			
Corte-Real	Costa		Yes
Cortes		Andalusia	Yes
Corth	Korth		
Corvaço			
Corval	Durval		Yes
Corveira		Aragon	Yes
Corvelo		Aragon	Yes
Corvinel	Corbinelli	Florence	Yes
Cosme			
Costa			Yes
Costeira			
Cota			Yes
Cotimo	Coetmen	France	Yes
Cotrim			Yes
Couceiro	Coucieiro		Yes
Coucelos			
Couros			
Cousin		France	Yes
Coutinho	Fonseca		Yes
Couto	Maia		Yes
Covilha			
Craesbeeck		Flanders	Yes
Crames			
Crato			
Craveiro			Yes
Cravinho			
Cravo			
Creador			
Criado			
Crianca			
Crispim			
Cristiano			
Cruz			
Cubelos		Aragon	Yes
Cuevas			
Cunha	Silva		Yes
Cupido			
Cura			
Curto			
Custodio			
Cymbron			
Dabney			

To be Continued.....

Navarre is part of France and Spain. Asturias and Castille are in Spain as is Andalusia.



the Bookshelf

FINDING YOUR HISPANIC R-O-O-T-S By George R. Ryskamp, is a soft bound 6" x 8 1/2", 290 pages. It can be bought for \$19.95 plus \$3.50 postage and handling from the Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.; 1001 N. Calvert St.,; Baltimore. MD 21202-3897.

This book helps one to locate records throughout Central and South America for not only Hispanic records but also for other nationalities including the Portuguese.

The Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. sent us a complimentary copy for our Collections at the Taunton Public Library for which we thank them.

Tours

The Royal Adventure Travel of Hawaii will have a tour for the Madeira Flower Festival, April 7-29, 1997.

It includes the Azores, the Continent and Santiago de Compostela, Spain. Connections can be made through Newark, NJ. Cost from Honolulu is \$3,395. Reservations can be made with Mrs. Mosely, 3615 Harding Ave., Honolulu, HI 96816

Con Ginny-Al Tours, 101 First Street No.123; Los Altos, CA 94022 will be having their Azorean Adventure (five islands) from May 23 to June 6, 1997. Their Azorean Odyssey of six islands from July 3 to the 18th, 1997 from Boston, the cost is \$2,950. Their Portugal's Treasures is scheduled for September 1 - 16, 1997.

Tino Travel, 25 Tremont St., Taunton, MA 02780, 508-822-9833 can schedule folks on commercial airlines from Boston each Wednesday and Friday, direct to Sao Miguel. The cost for the flights is \$600.-\$700. They can then book for other inter-island flights, hotels, etc. as desired. Flights out of New York go daily.

Provincetown Portuguese Festival

Mr. George Bryant of that illustrious town on the tip of Cape Cod informs us that they are planning a Festival this year to coincide with their annual Blessing of the Fleet.

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The Preliminary Calendar of Events lists Thursday, June 26th, 1997 with a 6 p.m. kick-off cocktail reception at the Provincetown Heritage Museum followed by special Portuguese Dinners at various restaurants.

On the Friday, there will be various events including fireworks at dusk.

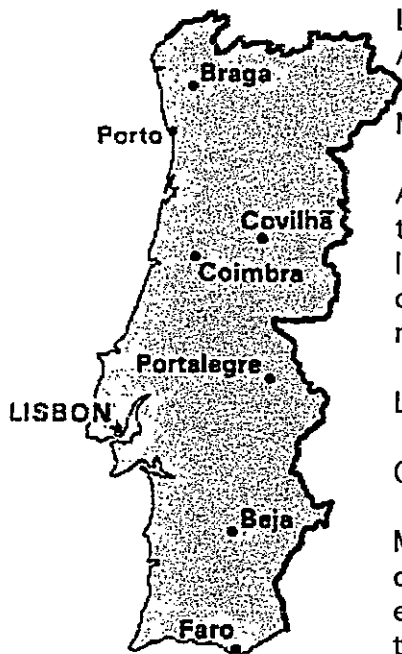
On Saturday, there are many events planned including a parade at 10 a.m., tall ships in the harbor, adult competitions, 'Lobster Pot Pull', art show, music and dancing.

Sunday will begin with 10:00 Mass at St. Peter's, procession to the Pier led by our Bishop, Blessing from the Pier, followed by Heritage Museum, Pilgrim Monument and Art Association Shows.

Provincetown is a lovely place to enjoy a weekend.

PORTUGAL

Geography



Location: Southwestern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Spain

Map references: Europe

Area:

total area: 92,080 sq km

land area: 91,640 sq km

comparative area: slightly smaller than Indiana

note: includes Azores and Madeira islands

Land boundaries: total 1,214 km. Spain 1,214 km.

Coastline: 1,793 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation
exclusive economic zone: 200nm.

territorial sea: 12nm

International disputes: sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Indonesia.

Climate: maritime temperature: cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south.

Terrain: mountainous north of the Tagus, rolling plains in south.

Natural resources: fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron ore, uranium ore, marble.

Land use:
arable land: 32%
permanent crops: 8%
meadows and pastures: 6%
forest and woodland: 40%
other: 16%

Irrigated land: 6,340 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion, air pollution caused by industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution, especially in coastal areas.

natural hazards: Azores subject to severe earthquakes.

international agreements: party to - Air Pollution, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Wetlands: signed but not ratified - Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Desertification, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban.

Note: Azores and Madeira islands occupy strategic locations along western sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar.

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To be Continued.....
Submitted by Anthony M Jose of California

What a Background!

Next time you're feeling rather unimportant, try a little arithmetic trick based on the undebatable fact that it took two people, your parents, to get you here. Each of your parents has two parents, so in the generation just prior to that of your mother and father, there were four people whose pairing off and sharing love contributed to your existence.

You are the product of eight great-grandparents, sixteen great-great-grandparents, thirty-two great-great-great-grandparents, etc. Keep on multiplying the number by two. If you figure an average of about twenty-five years between each generation, you'll discover that a scant 500 years ago, there were 1,048,576 people on this planet beginning the production of you.

by the Rev. Gene Britton
From Home Life Comm., Third District of GFWC of MA

Each of us, as good stewards, must accept, and live out, joyfully and generously,
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the commitments, responsibilities and roles to which we are called.

From "The Anchor"

Letters

The reference librarian at the Hawaii Archives told me that the indexes to the manifests were done some time ago - before she came so she was not sure of the date. The microfilms are available from the Family History Center and they are:

Film #1002634 - covers names "Abelairas to Freitas, Maria Violants de"

Film #1002635 - covers names "Freitas, Marques de to Ricardo, Roza de Jesus"

Film #1002636 - covers names "Riga (Rego) Manoel de to Za's, Antonio V."

(These are the manifests of folks leaving Madeira, Sao Miguel and other areas of the Azores for Hawaii during the time they were working the sugar plantations, ca1876-1913.)

From Mrs. Geraldine G. Shelley of California

The Brums are wonderful people and my meeting them was worth the trip. I am hoping to see them again this summer. They have a beautiful Bed and Breakfast (Quinta das Bouganvialias, Castelo Branco, Faial). I do not think I have ever seen a better facility in all my travels. What my wife particularly liked was the availability of ground floor accommodations. Thank you again for all your help.

From Milton Golart of Oregon

I was very interested in the article, "Surname Origins" by Doug da Rocha Holmes. I would like to write to him directly.

I continue to enjoy reading the "Bulletin Board" and the many interesting articles and events contained within it. Keep up the good work!

From John G. Furtado of Washington state

YOUR OBITUARY....

Something to do in your spare time!

Have you ever considered what is going to appear in YOUR obituary? A recent reading of obituaries in a weekly newspaper that has been published in Oklahoma since a time previous to statehood (1907) showed some of the usual problems. Many of these obituaries will be of scant use to a future genealogical researcher.

Here are some of the facts frequently omitted.

1. The woman's maiden name if she is married.

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2. Age is frequently given in years only.
3. Date and place of birth is seldom mentioned.
4. No summary of where the deceased lived.
5. Parents names are not mentioned.
6. Deceased siblings are not mentioned.
7. Interests are sometimes mentioned if they sound good to the person inserting the obituary. Otherwise they are left out.

There is something that can be done to ensure a genealogical obituary will be more useful. WRITE YOUR OWN AND KEEP IT UP TO DATE. Set aside the funds necessary to print the whole thing. Make doubly sure you instruct the family as to your wishes.

From "ROOT CELLAR PRESERVES" Vol. 18, No. 3

We might add that our local newspaper, "The Taunton Daily Gazette", has been doing an excellent reporting piece of work with the obituaries for this city.

What Ailed our Ancestors

When reading family records, Bible entries or death records, the archaic terminology is so confusing that we sometimes wonder if the documents are really in our language. Until this century, census takers asked what diseases family members might have and most of them sound strange to us.

While some of these diseases persist today, they have been renamed. Genetics and heredity are so important that the medical world now advises us to construct a medical family tree. We wonder what our ancestors passed down to us along with our name.

Apoplexy, Paralytic Stroke: rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, stroke, cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis

Army Disease: drug addiction acquired during the Civil War

Bilious Fever: severe stomach disorder (ptomaine or botulism)

Black Plague: bubonic plague

Bloody Flux: dysentery, severe diarrhea

Bright's Disease: chronic nephritis (kidney failure)

Camp Fever, Jail Fever, Ship's Fever: typhus, spread by fleas

Catarrh: inflammation of the mucous membranes in the throat or nose, term applied to any nasal disorder, colds, sinus problems, or allergies (unrecognized until recently).

Childbed Fever, Puerperal Fever: septicemia (blood poison) caused by contagion, usually fatal

Cholera: sweating dysentery, fever, caused by unsanitary conditions, very deadly

Chlorosis, Green Sickness: anemia, weakness

Commotion: concussion/confusion following a head injury

Congenital Headache: migraine, usual treatment was morphine powders, opium or willow bark (the early form of aspirin)

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Consumption, White Plague, Lung Sickness: tuberculosis, emphysema. lung cancer, black lung and smoker's cough were also diagnosed as "TB" there being a regular and galloping variety

Corpulence: obesity

Corruption, Laudable Pus: infection, considered healthy and necessary to the healing process

Costiveness: constipation or intestinal blockage

Cramp Colic: appendicitis; no successful surgery was done until the latter nineteenth century

Debility: extreme weakness; leukemia, anemia, vitamin deficiency

Dolors, Melancholy: chronic depression

Domestic Illness: in a female - incontinence ; in a male - kidney or heart failure: considered an inevitable aspect of the aging process

Dropsy: edema: fluid accumulation in the organs that the heart is unable to pump out

Dyspepsia: acid indigestion, heartburn, ulcers

Falling Sickness: epilepsy

French Pox: venereal disease: the treatment, blue mass (mercury), would kill the patient if the disease did not

Gangrene: mortified infection: dry gangrene referred to an infected limb; wet gangrene was internal infection

Gout: accumulation of uric acid: called a "rich man's curse" because it was erroneously blamed on the intake of fine liquor and rich food

Hereditary Angroedema: internal swelling from bruises (hemophilia)

Hip Gout, Rheumatic Gout: osteomyelitis, arthritis, rheumatism

Hunt Fever: throat distemper, strep throat, frequently contracted while engaged in outdoor activities such as hunting

Grippe: influenza

Lead Poisoning: bullet through the abdomen

Lumbago: lower back pain

Lung Fever: pneumonia

Mania: insanity, bipolar disorder, manic depression

Milk Fever: contracted by drinking milk from cows that ate poisonous milkweed

Mortification: extreme infection

Overlaid: smothering of an infant by rolling over on it while sleeping

Painter's Colic: lead poisoning from inhaling paints, all of which contained lead

Pellagra: cracked skin, sore mouth, diarrhea, anxiety, dementia; caused by niacin deficiency and poor diet

Philadelphia plague: typhoid or malaria

Phlegmasia Alba Dolen: milk leg (phlebitis)

Putrid Fever: diphtheria

Quinsy: laryngitis, tonsillitis, strep throat

Remitting Fever: malaria

Sanguineous Crust: scab

Scarletina: mild form of scarlet fever
 Screws: rheumatism
 Scrofula, King's Evil: tuberculosis of the lymph nodes and skin
 Shellshock: mental and physical breakdown in battle
 Softening of the Brain: Delusions, coma, irrational speech/actions, forgetfulness, possible Alzheimers, unknown until recent years
 Stone: prostate disorder
 Strangery: rupture or strangled hernia
 St. Anthony's Fire: inflamed skin condition - possibly shingles or psoriasis
 St. Vitus Dance, Chorea: convulsions, involuntary moving of arms, legs, face; believed due to poor nutrition
 Swamp Fever, Yellow Fever: term used for a number of diseases, mainly malaria, caused by mosquitos
 Summer Complaint: diarrhea from drinking spoiled milk or eating unripe fruit
 Sycosis: wartlike growths on scalp and beard, caused by using unsanitary razors
 Texas Fever: tick fever, term was also applied to the urge to move westward
 Vapors: dizziness, fainting, light-headedness, frequently caused by a too-tightly laced corset
 Worm Fever: tapeworm or bowel worms.

By Dr. Dorothy Rushing

Dr. Rushing is a history educator and civic volunteer. Her research in Texas studies has been included in the newly published *Handbook of Texas*. She is also an avid genealogist.

From DGS (Dallas Genealogical Society) Newsletter
 Volume 20 Number 8
 October, 1996

A THANK YOU NOTE

To Thee
 For your
 infinitive
 orchestrations,
 seas, winds and skies
 that grace the moving
 canvas, the nuances of life,
 from sighing softness
 cresting the currents
 to pulsating
 crescendos,
 I thank
 Thee.

By Mrs. H. Pat Amaral of Florida

Anthony S. Catojo Jr. Collection

The cost of Microfilming his Collection was \$ 1,366.69

To date we have received as donations 607.05

Tony's Collection has now been put on computer disks, in the same category listing, each category alphabetical as is his Collection.

Shortly these disks will be put into our computer in order to then have one complete alphabetical listing of the Collection.

There are 37,238 records. Each entry will show the surname, the given name or abbreviation of the given name, a date or dates, category listing or an abbreviation of this listing, the microfilm roll number and the record number. There will be a separate listing explaining the full name for its abbreviation. There will be another listing for the category abbreviations.

Even though there are 37,238 records, as in the case of obituaries, only the deceased is listed. However on checking out the actual obituary, you will find in most instances, the name of a spouse, parent or child, etc.

WHAT A TREMENDOUS, VALUABLE COLLECTION TONY HAS GIVEN US.

Although the veterans' records cover the whole nation as do many of the Club listings, the remainder of his Collection does cover many, many southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island records including Census, vital statistics, etc.

We want to take this opportunity to thank the Prince Henry Society of Massachusetts for their donation of \$3,500. toward the preparation of this work. The Friends of the APGHS, as of this date, have already donated over \$1,700. also.

Yes, I would like to assist with the microfilming expenses of the Anthony S. Catojo Jr. Collection.

Benefactor \$100.....Promotor \$50.....Supporter \$25.....Other.....

Checks may be made payable to the Anthony S. Catojo Jr. Fund c/o APGHS
P. O. Box 644, Taunton, MA 02780-0644

Continued from Page 15.....

As soon as the alphabetical index is printed, we plan to call a Board Meeting to discuss the best way to have the information in this Collection available for our members.

To print the index and pass along the charges might be too expensive.

The Library is willing to send out two rolls of microfilm at a time. There are thirteen of them. But there is a possibility that a Manuel Silva might appear on each roll.

Mrs. Joyce M. Graham has done all the work in compiling the information on the disks.

We have talked with her about doing research for our members. For a small fee along with the request, she is willing to do the work, make copies and if the original fee is insufficient, request additionally what might be fair.

We truly want our members to have access to this Collection. But we also wish to make it available in the simplest manner.

We expect that our Board can come up with a good solution.

We hope to have that available for the next Bulletin Board.

Coming Events

June 22, 1997

Our Fourth Annual Fundraiser at the lovely Cape Cod home of Joseph E. Fernandes has been planned for this date.

At the moment we do not know what we would have done if we did not have these funds from this activity in order to complete the work on Tony's Collection.

This year Mr. Dinis Paiva will assist us with the entertainment.

Tickets \$50. each or donations: Benefactor \$100., Promotor \$50., Supporter \$25., Other

Checks should be made out to the Friends of the APGHS and sent to Box 644, Taunton, MA

For further information on reservations, please call Mrs. Ida Baptiste, 508-824-5112.

New England Regional Genealogical Conference April 24 ~ 27, 1997

Cromwell, Connecticut

at the Radisson Hotel International Reservation Center

In with your Fall Issue of our newsletter was a yellow listing of the activities during this Conference.

Our President, Ernest Cardoza, will speak on Saturday, the 26th at 2:00 p.m. His subject will be *RAP: Researching Azorean Progenitors*.

We will be having our booth all during the Conference.

We also will make a presentation on Thursday, the 24th during the Vendor Grand Opening Showcase and Reception scheduled for 6:00 p.m.

Ernest, being on the Conference Planning Committee, was asked if some of our members might be interested in assisting in the Conference activities. He contacted Connecticut members and was happy to have six reply affirmatively. They are Mrs. Henrietta Mello Mayer, one of our founders and our first Treasurer, Mrs. Gabriella Gaultney, John Bairos, David Furtado, Mrs. Joan Arruda Farquhar and William A. Farquhar. Each has been asked to serve for two hours in Conference activities.

Mrs. Teresa Bonenfant, our current Treasurer, along with her husband Brian and two children are also planning to attend the Conference.

For anyone who has not yet attended such an activity, we can only recommend that you do go. There is much to learn and the comradarie is delightful.

June 1, 1997

Our Annual Meeting has been scheduled for this date. We have chosen the Madeira Restaurant, 288 Warren Avenue, East Providence, Rhode Island as the place for this year. The response has been terrific.

Rev. Joseph Viveiros will be our speaker; "Researching in the Azores back to the mainland."

Social Hour will begin at Noon with Luncheon from the menu at 1:00 p.m.

Please may we have your reservations by May 25th.

"An all us other
children when
the supper things
is done, we set
Around the
kitchen fire an'
has the mostest
fun".

James Whitcomb Riley

Did you know.....

During our last Workshop which had been postponed, unfortunately to November 2nd, a conversation evolved about the time the Portuguese government had been moved to Brazil.

This occurred during the Napoleonic Wars.

"Although there was some sympathy for the French Revolution among the Portuguese, the government of the melancholic Maria I Francisca, (1734-1816; r. 1777-1816) joined (1793) England and Spain against the revolutionary power."

Maria was married in 1760, for political reasons, to her uncle Peter I, who ruled jointly with her.

"After the Spanish made peace with the French, the latter invaded (1801) Portugal and seized part of the Alentejo. Napoleon then pressured the Portuguese to end their alliance with England, and in 1807 his armies invaded the country (see NAPOLEONIC WARS). The British evacuated the royal family and court and transported them to the Portuguese colony of Brazil. British-Portuguese forces fought the French on Portuguese soil repeatedly from 1808 until the final French retreat in 1811."

"After the French withdrawal, the British general William Carr Beresford was in command of Portugal. The royal family remained in Brazil; despite the pleas of his subjects, JOHN VI did not return until 1821."

From Portugal

by Groller Electronic Publishing, Inc. 1992

Submitted by Anthony M. Jose of California

A Bit of History

Dr. Ralph Kynkendall notes in his volume III of "The Hawaiian Kingdom, 1874-1893" that the Bureau of Immigration of the Kingdom of Hawaii had voted in 1876 to defray the cost of bringing 200 people from the Portuguese Islands to settle in Hawaii--\$45 per man, \$50 per woman and half that amount for the children: the "Hawaiian Gazette" commented on the project: "There are over 400 Portuguese here now and they are among the most industrious of our people, generally being small farmers or dairymen or serving on the plantations and ranches".

The scheme fell through but when Dr. William Hillebrand returned to Germany from Hawaii in 1871, he resided temporarily in the Madeira Islands. He wrote back to Hawaii and spoke of the similarities between the two island groups and that conditions were favorable toward immigration from Madeira to Hawaii and intimated he would be willing to help such an enterprise if requested by the Hawaiian Government.

He also wrote: "Your islands could not be getting a more desirable group of immigrants--sober, honest, industrious and peaceable, and with all this, they are inured to your type of climate".

This subsidized immigration between 1875 and 1888 was discontinued in 1888

18. APGHS Newsletter, Vol. XVIII, No. 1. (1997)

because of its high cost. The tabulation of the five shiploads which arrived between 1884-1886 (2,752 persons) was \$246,197.79 of which the sugar planters paid \$101,947.79 and the Hawaiian Government paid \$144,249.99.

The editor states in an introduction to an article by Dr. A. Marques, Russian Consul in Honolulu in "Throm's Hawaiian Annual in 1911, "Few persons, even among the best informed in this Territory, realize the real status and economic importance attained by the Portuguese in the mixed population of these Islands." Dr. Marques concludes his report prepared to show his government what immigrants of the earnest working class accomplished in the Territory with, "---the Portuguese in Hawaii have been repeatedly qualified by impartial observers as good, steady, conscientious workers and industrious, thrifty and law-abiding people---their introduction has been the very best thing ever done for this Territory---."

From BOM DIA

Bettencourts

Descendem da nobilissima geracao e linhagem dos Bethencourts, do velho castello de Bethencourt, na Normandia. No seculo XV passaram a ilha da Madeira, onde transformaram o appellido Bethencourt em Bittencourt ou Bettencourt.

Com esta ultima etymologia, assim deturpada, passou um ramo d'esta familia a ilha Terceira, nos principios do seculo XVI, na pessoa de Francisco de Bettencourt, que era filho de Joao de Bettencourt e de sua mulher Barbara Gomes Teixeira; 1.º neto de Henrique de Bettencourt e de sua mulher Izabel Fernandes Tavares; 2.º neto de Henri de Bettencourt, casado cum Marguerite de Bethencourt, sua sobrinha; 3.º neto de Reynault de Bethencourt e de sua 2.ª mulher Filipora de Trope; e 4.º neto de Jean de Bethencourt e de sua mulher Marie de Bracquemont, dos quaes foi tambem filho,--Jean de Bethencourt, gentil homen normando, camarista de Carlos VI, rei de Franca, e conquistador das Ilhas Canarias, das quaes foi senhor por merce de Henrique III, de Castella.

O solar d'esta familia, na ilha Terceira, e a Casa da Madre de Deua, na freguesia de Santa Luzia, de Angra, cuja fundacao data desde o estabelecimento dos Bettencourts na dita cidade. Um ramo 2.º d'esta familia foi estabelecer a sua residencia em S. Mathews da Calheta, e delle e tronco Vital de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, de que adiante me occupo no § 2.º, n.º 4; ramo este a que pertencia tambem o palacete da rua da Rosa da mesma cidade, transformado, ainda ha poucos annos, em Paco Episcopal, e actualmente convertido em Lyceu Nacional.

s 1.º

1. Francisco de Bettencourt,--nasceu na Madeira, e passando a ilha Terceira, ahi fal. em 9 de out. de 1582, Foi casado duas vezes, a primeira, na Madeira, com D. Joana Mendes de Vasconcellos, e a segunda, na Terceira, com D. Andreza Mendes de Vasconcellos, --Vid. Tit. dos Vassconcellos, § 1.º, n.º 4.

Do segundo matrimonio nao teve geracao; do primeiro, porem, teve os seguintes filhos:

2. Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que segue.

2. Henrique de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que n. na Madeira e passou cum seu pae a Terceira, onde caseu com D. Jeronyma Mendes de Vasconcellos,--Vid. Tit. dos Vasconcellos, § 1.º n.º 4.

Em 2as nupcias casou com D. Louiza de Moura.

Do primeiro matrimonio teve:

3. Manuel de Bettencourt) que foi na India de Castella:--
3. Goncalo de Bettencourt) s.g.
3. Fr. Pedro de S. Bartholomeu. franciscano. o qual foi, na India com a opiniao de --Santo.
3. D. Maria de Bettencourt que casou com Joao de Escobar Teixeira, capitao:-- s.g.

2. D. Anna de Bettencourt:--cas. s.g.

2. Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos,--fol cav. da ordem de Christo. Tendo nascido na Madeira, foi com seu pae para a ilha Terceira, onde foi degolado, em principios de Marco de 1582, na praca velha de cidade de Angra, por ser partidario de Filippe n d'Hespanha e r de Portugal. Foi casado com D. Maria de Vasconcellos da Camara, a qual foi agraciada pelo dito monarcha, em 1583, com 100\$000 reis de tenca.--Vid. Tit. dos Camaras, § 1,º n.º 4.

Tiveram:

3. Vital de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que segue.
3. Joao de Bettencourt, que foi clerico e religioso de Companhia de Jesus.
3. Jorge de Lemos de Bettencourt.--Vid. Tit. dos Lemos, § 1,º n.º 4.
3. D Margarida de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que casou com Luiz Pereira de Lacerda,--Vid Tit, das Pereiros, § 1.º, n.º 4.
3. Vital de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos,--fid. cav. da Casa Real, cav. da ordem de Christo sr. e herd. da casa de seus paes. Foi casado quatro vezes, a primeira com D. Maria da Silveira Borges, --Vid. Tit. das Silveiras, § 1.º, n.º 4), a segunda com D. Ignez Ferreira de Mello (Vid. Tit. dos Teives, § 2.º, n.º 5), em 3.as nupcias com E. Inez Pacheco Abarca (Vid. Tit. dos Rodovalhos, § 2.º n.º 4), e por ultimo, em 5 de fev. de 1622, com D. Agueda de Freitas de Quadros, da Ilha Graciosa, a qual era ja viuva de Diogo Sequeira.

Do primeira matrimonio nao teve geracao; do segundo, porem, teve os seguintes filhos:

4. Joao de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que segue.
4. D Francisca)
4. D. Maria) que foram religiosas em S. Goncalo de Angra
4. D. Antonia Baptista

Do terceiro matrimonio nasceram:

4. Vital de Bettencourt de Vasconcellos, que segue no § 2.º
4. Vasco Fernandes Rodovalho;--s.g.
4. D. Maria de Santo Ignacio, religiosa no convente da Esperanca da dita cidade.

To be Continued.....

From Nobiliario da Ilha Terceira

THE AMERICAN-PORTUGUESE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

The fiscal year of our Society extends from July 1 to June 30th of the following year.

The newsletter, the "BULLETIN BOARD", is issued each Fall, Winter and Spring with the Surname Roster coming out late the following Summer.

We feature a WORKSHOP usually held the first Saturday of November at the Taunton Public Library, 12 Pleasant Street, Taunton, Massachusetts.

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The dues received for Life Memberships are kept in a separate account. When the balance reaches \$1,000 a CD (certificate of deposit) is bought. Each June, we withdraw the interest and deposit that in our Library Fund. This activity is the beginning of trying to make our goal with our Special collection a lasting one.

Our Society has been ruled a qualified federal income tax-exempt organization under section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and qualifies for the maximum charitable contribution deduction for bequest, legacies, devices, transfers or gifts of money or property to the Society.

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